The Bombay Guardian.

PUBLISHED EVERY FRIDAY MORNING.

VOL. III.] FRIDAY, 3RD JUNE, 1853. No. 75

ADVERTISEMENT.

NOTICE is hereby given, for the information of the Public, that Luxumee Narayen, Ram Bhandaree, Vinoo Sunker Sinoy, and Radhabaee widow, the Executors and Executrix of the late Ramchunder Wiswunath Khoto, have assigned and transferred their right, title, and interest in the property mortgaged to them by Dossabhoy Rustomjee Parsee Shetna, being third or middle apartment or part of the House, together with the Ground, situate opposite the Hormusjee Wadia's range of buildings near the Agiary on the Girgaum Road, unto Bapoo Luxumon Dalvie and Junkeebaee widow, his mother, by the Indenture dated this day with the consent and privity of Bhicabaee wife and Rustomjee Dossabhoy son, and legal representatives of the said Dossabhoy Rustomjee, very long absent from Bombay.

Bombay, 2nd June, 1853.

Dental Surgery.

DR. MILLER, Rampart Row, attendance daily from 10 A. M. till Noon.

N B.—Dr. MILLER being engaged in Medical practice, is unable to receive patients for Dental operations, except during the hours above specified, *unless by a previous engagement.*

January, 1853.

CURE FOR INDIA!!

HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT.

EXTRAORDINARY CURES EFFECTED BY HOLLOWAY'S OINTMENT AND PILLS.

Copy of a Letter from George Breton, Esq., Deputy Collector of Customs dated Allahabad, January 24th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

MY DEAR SIR,—Having for several years past used your Pills and Ointment with unfailing success, I beg leave to mention a few cases which have come under my observation. One was a Cancer of the right breast. The patient was an elderly native Christian and the mother of several children: she had suffered for years, and was under the treatment of several medical men: the breast was entirely gone, leaving a large ugly sore, which after the application of your Ointment, spread upon plantain leaves, was completely healed, in a very short time.

Another was that of a Child, 6 years old, the son of a Surgeon; the little fellow's legs were covered with sores; they resisted the treatment of his father, and his mother very wisely tried your remedies, which in less than a fortnight effected a perfect cure.

The third was a boatman, who had split the nail of his great toe against a stick in the river in which the mud accumulated and formed a sore; neglect caused proud flesh, and when brought to me, there was over the nail a lump fo it as large as a pigeon's egg. Poultices, caustics, and your Ointment entirely cured it in less than 6 weeks.

(Signed) GEORGE BRETON.

A CRIPPLE SETS ASIDE HIS CRUTCHES AFTER TEN YEARS SUFFERING.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Thompson. Chemist, Liverpool. dated August 20th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—I am enabled to furnish you with a most extraordinary cure effected by your invaluable Ointment and Pills, which has astonished every person acquainted with the sufferer. About 10 years ago, Mr. W. Cummins of Saltney Street, in this town was, thrown from his horse, whereby he received very serious injuries; he had the best medical advice at the time and was afterwards an inmate of different infirmaries, yet he grew worse, and at length a malignant running ulcer settled in his hip, which so completely crippled him, that he could not move without crutches for nearly 10 years; recently he began to use your Ointment and Pills, which have now healed the wound, strengthened his limb, and enabled him to dispense with his crutches so that he can walk with the greatest ease, and with renewed and health and vigour.

(Signed) J. THOMPSON.

A MOST EXTRAORDINARY CURE OF A DREADFUL SKIN DISEASE WHEN ALL MEDICAL AID HAD FAILED.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. Hird, Draper, of Keady Gainsbro,' dated March 1st, 1852. flicted

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

SIR—Some time since, one of my children was a *near*, with dreadful eruptions over the body and limbs. I obtained the advice of several eminent Surgeons and Physicians, by all of whom the case was considered hopeless At length I tried your Ointment and Pills, and without exaggeration, the effect was miraculous, for by persevering in their use, all the eruptions quickly disappeared, and the child was restored to perfect health.

I previously lost a child from a similar complaint, and I firmly believe had I in her case adopted your medicines she would have been saved also. I shall be happy to test fy the truth of this to any enquirer.

(Signed) J. HIRD, Draper.

A MIRACULOUS CURE OF SCROFULOUS ULCERS WHEN THE PATIENT WAS SUPPOSED TO BE AT THE POINT OF DEATH.

Copy of a Letter from Mr. R. G. Baxter, General Merchant, of Ballina, county Mayo, dated March 21th, 1852.

To Professor HOLLOWAY,

DEAR SIR.—Susan Doher, of Bally-Glen, near this place was for upwards of three years afflicted with Scrofulous Ulcers, and of so virulent a character t at the bones of her arms and hands pr truded through the flesh. She tried various remedies, and was in the Castlebar Infirmary for thirteen weeks, but sent out as in urable. After returning to her home she was in so weak a state, owing to the continuous discharge from the ulcers that she kept her bed for several weeks; and when reduced apparently to death's door; Mr. James Carlaw, the Scotch Agriculturist of the locality, purchased from me some of your Ointment and Pills for her, which immediately wrought a most extraordinary change for the better, and in a few months she was restored to sound health. All the ulcers are now completely healed, and the use of her arms and hands perfectly resto ed.

(Signed) ROBERT G BAXTER.

The Pills should be used, conjointly with the Ointment, in most of the following cases:—

Bad Legs	Gout
Bad Breasts	Glandular Swelling
Burns	Lumbago
Bunions	Piles
Bites of Mosghetoes and Sand-Flies	Rheumatism
	Scalds
Coco-Bay	Sore Nipple
Chiego-foot	Sore-throats
Chilblains	Skin diseases
Chapped hands	Scurvy
Corns (Soft,)	Sore-heads
Cancers	Tumours
Contracted and Stiff joints,	Ulcers
Elephantiasis	Wounds
Fistulas	Yaws.

Sold at the Establishment of Professor HOLLOWAY, 244, Strand, (near Temple Bar, London), and by all respectable Druggists and Dealers in Medicines throughout India and China, at the following prices—12 Annas, 2 Rupees, and Rupees each Pot.

☞ There is a considerable saving by taking the larger sizes.

N. B.—Directions for the guidance of Patients are affixed to each Pot or Box

AGENTS FOR INDIA.—All Chemists in Calcutta. Mr. F. Nesserwanjee, Bombay,—Messrs. Oakes Dalgairns and Co., Madras, Ashton, Richardson and Co., Do.—Messrs. Stephenson and Co., Do.—Thomas Payne and Sons, 7-8 Writers' Buildings, Calcutta; Mr. Cook, Dacca, Mr Fell, Cuttack; Mr. Champman, Darjeeling; Mr. Wheeler, Huzarebaugh; Messrs Thomson and Co, Monghyr: F. Smyth and Co., Dinapoore; Tuttle and Charles, Benares; Mr. Tiernan, Chunar, Baboo Bhugbu ty Churn Chuckerbutty, Mirzapore: Boilard and Co Allahabad; Brandon and Co., Lucknow; Greenway, Brothers, Cawnpoor; Mr. Pyle, Futtyghur; Mr. J. A. Gibbons, Meerut; Noor Bux and Co., Delhi and Lahore: MacDonald and Co., Umballah; Mr. Coutes, Ferozepore; Nuby Bux and Co, Loodiana and Jullundur Doab, Vivian and Co., Simlah: Mr. Greig, Mussoorie, Mr. Johnstone, Nainee Tal; Pestonjee and Co., Mhow; Cursetjee and Co., Saugor, Jubbulpoor, Kamptee and Secun erabad; Hulse and Nephew, Agra.

THE BOMBAY MONEY MARKET.

THURSDAY EVENING, JUNE 1, 1853.

EXCHANGES.

ON LONDON—at
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1¾d. For doct. Bills.
6 months' sight, per Rs. 2s. 1; 3-16th d. For credit bills.

ON CALCUTTA—at
60 days' sight, .. Rs. 99½
30 days' sight, .. Rs. 99⅝
at sight, .. Rs. 100 : 6-16th

ON MADRAS—at
30 days' sight, ... 100
at sight, ... 100½

ON CHINA—at
60 days' sight, .. 100 $—Rs. 228 at 230

BANK AND OTHER SHARES.

Bank of Bombay—	Rs. 1,000	each	1,000	28 per ct. pm. sales.
Oriental Bank Corporation.	„ 250	do.	85	per cent. prem. ex. div. Sales.
Commercial Bank.	„ 1,000	do		31 per cent. pm.
Agra Bank.....	„ 500	do		40 pr ct. pm. nom.
Bank of Madras..	„ 1,000	do	1,000	22 pr ct. pm.
Apollo Press Com.	„ 12,500	do	12,000	20,000.
Colaba Press Com.	„			5,500.
Colaba Land Com.	„ 10,000	do		7,400
Bombay S. N. Com.	„ 510	do	400	65 per ct. disct.
Gr. Ind. P.R. Com.	50	do		25 Rs. pm. each sh.

GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.

5 per cent transfer loan	.. Rs. 110½	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1825-26	.. Rs. 106½ at 109¼	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1829-30	.. Rs. 111	per 100 Sicca.
5 per cent loan 1841-42	.. Rs. 109⅝	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1832-33	.. Rs. 106½	per 100 Sicca.
4 per cent loan 1835-36	.. Rs. 100	per 100 Co.'s.
4 per cent loan 1842-43	.. Rs. 100	per 100 Co.'s.

PRICES OF BULLION.

Sovereigns, each.....	Rs. 10 as. 2...	
Bank of England Notes.....	Rs. 10 as. 0...	per £nom.
Spanish Dollars.....	Rs. 222 at 223.	per 100
German Crowns.....	Rs. 216.....	per 100
Sycee Silver.....	Rs. 104½ at 104¾	per 100 lbs.
Gold Leaf, (range of quality)....	Rs. 16: 3-16th	per tola.
Gold Ingots, according to touch for 97 touch.....	Rs. 15 11 as..	per tola.

FREIGHTS.

To London...	£ 2 12 6 at £ 2-15.....	per ton.
To Liverpool	£ 2-5 at £ 2-10.....	per ton.
To Calcutta..	Nominal.....	per Rass.
To China....	Rs. 10½.....	per candy.

BANK OF BOMBAY.

DISCOUNTS, EXCHANGES, &c.

DISCOUNT.

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent
On Private Bills at or within 3 months 6 do

INTEREST.

On Fixed Loans on Govt. Notes..... 4 per cent
On Cash Credits and Loans on Govt. Notes 5 do.
On Loans on deposits of Goods, &c..... 6 do.

The rates of advance on deposit of 5 per cent Government Notes is 95 per cent: on 4 per cent. Govt. Notes 85 per sent and on goods, *three fourths* the approved value.

Parties discounting Bills may take them up at any period prior to their maturity, and the Bank will refund the discount for the unexpired portion of the time such Bill may have to run, at the rate of 3 per cent per annum under the late charged.

ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION.

(Incorporated by Royal Charter.)

BOMBAY AGENCY.

INTEREST ALLOWED,

On Deposits payable on demand..... 2 per cent. per annum
On do payable in one sum at ½ month's notice..... 3 do do
On do payable in one sum at 3 months' notice..... 4 do do

INTEREST AND DISCOUNT CHARGED,

On Government Bills..... 3 per cent. per annum
On Private Bills..... 7 do do
On Private Bills secured by Government paper..... 6 do do
On Private Bills secured by Goods &c..... 7 do do

(Not exceeding 3 months.)

Rebate on uncovered Bills allowed at Government Bill rate only.

RATES OF EXCHANGE.

On London, at 6 months' sight.....2s. 0⅝d. per Rupee
do at 3 do do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do at 2 do do .....2s. 0⅞d. do.
do at 1 do do .....2s. 0¾d. do.
do at 1 day's do .....2s. 0⅞d. do.
On Ireland at 1 do do .....
On Scotland at 1 do do .....
Circular Notes payable throughout Europe..... } 1s. 11¾d.

N. B.—The Corporation does not draw at *six months' sight* or sums under £50 nor for sums under £20 except at *one day's sight.* No drafts are issued for less than £5, but small sums are remitted by advice.

For the convenience of parties not resident in Bombay the Corporation undertakes to remit to Europe *by its own Drafts*, at the Current Exchange, and without any charge for Commission, on receiving the Equivalent.

Parties are requested to make all Orders or Hoondees payable to "*The Oriental Bank Corporation, or Order,*" and to state as distinctly as possible the *name and address* of the person to whom the remittance is to be made, an the *sight* at which the Bills are to be drawn.

COMMISSION.

Charged on the purchase or sale of Government and other Securities, negotiable in Bombay..... ½ per cent

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA.

DEPOTITS.

Interest is allowed on Deposits above Rs. 1,000 and not exceeding Rs. 50,000 and until further notice at the following rates per annum, viz.

On deposits payable on demand..... 2 p. ct. an.
On deposits withdrawable on 1 month's notice.. 3 per cent.
Do do 3 do 4 per cent.

N. B.—Notice may be given at the time of depositing or at any subsequent time. It is required always to be in writing.

DISCOUNT.

On Private Bills at or under 3 months.. 7 per cent.

N. B.—Rebate on Private Bills allowed at 3 per cent. per annum under the rate charged when discounted.

CASH CREDITS.

On Government Securities.. ..... 6 per cent.
On other Securities..... 9 do

N. B.—Interest is chargeable on two-thirds of the amount of each Cash Credit, whether availed of or not.

EXCHANGE.

Bills on England at 6 months' sight..	2s.	0¾d.	per Rupee.
Do 3 do do ..	2s.	0⅞d.	„
Do 2 do do ..	2s.	0¾d.	„
Do 30 days' sight.....	2s.	0⅞d.	„
Do sight.....	2s.	0¾d.	„

N. B. A Fee of one Rupee is charged on each set of Bill granted on Mail-days, after 12 o'clock.

COMMISSION.

On sale or purchase of Government or other Securities..... ½ per cent.

DIVIDENDS OF SHARES OF THIS BANK held by parties non-resident in India will be remittable to them in Bills on London payable on demand at the Exchange of Two Shillings per Rupee, or (at the option of the Shareholders) in Bills payable at 6 months' sight at the rate at which the Bank may be purchasing such bills at the time.

ASIATIC SOCIETY MUMBAI

The "Bombay Guardian"

TERMS OF SUBSCRIPTION.

(*Payable in advance.*)

Per Annum.....Rs. 15 | Per Quarter.....Rs. 4
Per Half Year.... „ 8 | Per Month..... „ 1 8

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Advertisements should be addressed to the Publisher.

☞ THE GUARDIAN *is printed* every Thursday afternoon, *the dawk Edition being despatched by that day's post.* —*The General and other orders which appear in the* Government Gazette *of Thursday morning are thus supplied to Subscribers one day sooner than they are by any of the other local Journals, the* Government Gazette *excepted.*

BOMBAY—LOCAL.

[*From the Bombay Times, June 2.*]

We have been favoured with the return of Mortality in the Town and Islands of Bombay and Colaba, for the Month of May just passed; and from this we perceive, that the total number of deaths during the month was one thousand two hundred and fifty-seven, or, on an average, nearly forty-one daily. Sixteen casualties occurred from cholera and small-pox during the period reported on, being more than eleven during the preceding month. Six deaths are reported from accidents or violence during the past month. The highest number of deaths on any given day was fifty-six; the lowest twenty-eight. The European community have lost, in all, twenty-two from natural causes;—Indo-Britons two from natural causes;—Native Christians and Jews thirty-eight natural and three Epidemic;—Mahomedans two hundred and seventy-six natural, three epidemic and two violent;—Parsees, seventy-seven natural, and four epidemic;—Hindoos, eight hundred and sixteen natural, six epidemic, and four violent;—unknown castes four natural. Total—one thousand two hundred and thirty-five deaths from natural causes, sixteen from cholera, and six from violence or accidents. It will be seen from the above, that one hundred and sixty-seven deaths more occurred in May than in April; that the mortality from epidemic has been eleven than during the preceding month, and from violence six less than in April.

EUROPEAN EXTRACTS.

LETTERS FROM MR. ROUSSEL.

Paris, 19*th February*, 1853.

In assuming my pen to give you the news of France, it naturally occurs to me that fifty persons have been consigned to prison this week for having communicated passing events in their foreign correspondence. It is not charged, that they wrote the letters, with which the German and English journals are filled; but they are found guilty of having written private letters to friends, who had made use of the news thus obtained. Unhappy me, if I write anything disagreeable to our rulers. One of the results of this censorship of thought, will be, that your readers will imagine the reality to be a hundred times worse than what I write, and thus my silence will produce more evil than my words. It is no fault of mine.

A young Christian, a friend of mine, was visiting an old woman to minister to her spiritual and temporal relief; and at the same time she was receiving a visit from a *religieuse*, who is the head of the ladies of the order in the Hospital for Foundlings. Learning that the visits of the Protestant were regular, the *religieuse* reprimanded the old woman, and asked her to produce the books she had received. The Bible was brought forth. The *religieuse* opened and read it, was interested in it, and astonished to meet the name of Jesus Christ occurring so frequently on every page. After an hour's perusal, she asked permission to carry it home with her. It was granted. The *religieuse* read and read again the holy word, and finally showed the book to other members of the Hospital. Eight of them were more or less impressed by the perusal. The priests, learning the fact, took away the book and imposed penances; but what is of very grave import, is the disappearance of the lady superior. Our friends have set on foot inquiries, and perhaps my next letter may disclose something new in the case.

But this is concealed persecution; open persecution is no less rife. The separation of the temporal and spiritual power is fully recognized in France; for when under Charles X. they sought to make a law of sacrilege to punish theft in churches more severely than theft elsewhere, public feeling was aroused to indignation. But now, twenty-five years later, we return to the same point, with this difference, that public opinion now is silent. I will recount a few facts bearing on this point. A man was condemned to prison for having lighted his cigar at the taper in a church. The act is blameworthy, and I approve his being pronounced guilty; but the prison! Another was cast into prison for having approached the holy table without having ever before communicated! Here we have a spiritual crime, and a corporeal punishment, imposed by the magistrate at the bidding of the priest. An old priest, who had abandoned Romanism, declared in open court, that a man of good common sense could not be a Catholic, and that celibacy was infamous; for this he was condemned to three months imprisonment. We are fast verging towards state religion, and the civil authority will shortly move in the same direction as the judicial. Two new Protestant churches, of Manners and St. Maurice, have had their public worship interrupted by the gen'darmes, and subjected to a suit at law. The National Church itself is involved in similar difficulties. A central council, appointed by the government, was designed to be an intermediary body between the Minister of Public Worship and the consistories. This council has recently proposed to the State a law, by which it will become absolute between Church and State; and thus both State and Church are denied to deposit their powers in this Central Council, which proposes without any religious character of its own, to dispose of all questions without the churches. It is a death-blow aimed at the National Protestant Church in France. It has excited the indignation of pious men, and is preparing the way for a schism, which will be formidable, if not in numbers, at least in the gravity and piety of the pastors, who oppose this usurpation. M. Adolphe Monod has written an article on the subject, recalling the *non possum* of Luther. We are on the eve of great events.—*New York Evangelist.*

THE CHURCH OF ROME IN THE APOCALYPSE.

In all history, as connected with the church of Christ, there is nothing, and has been nothing since the time of Paul and John, except only the Pope and the Papal system, the Romish Church, to answer to the prophetic delineations in Paul's Epistles and John's apocalypse. Nothing on earth has there ever been, except the Pope, as a lawless and yet universal legislative power, opposing and exalting himself above all that is called God, or that is worshiped, sitting as God in the temple of God, showing himself that he is God. There is nothing else except the Papal Church, that ever arrogated to its head a supremacy above all law, human and divine, a sovereign and dispensing power over law, and an impossibility, inherent and inseparable, of being in subjection to it. Such is that *ano os*, that WICKED, that LAWLESS, as literally Paul's word is to be rendered.

For it has been distinctly declared that the Pope holds the place of the true God. Canon laws and Councils have denominated him our Lord God on the earth. It has been asserted that being God, he cannot be judged by man, but has the power of dispensing with all laws, has the same authority as the Lord, and is possessor of all power in heaven and on earth, presiding over all the kingdoms of the globe. The canon law declared that the Pope, in the plenitude of his power, is above right, and can change the substantial nature of things, and transform unlawful into lawful. Cardinal Bellarmine declared that the Pope can transubstantiate sin into duty, and duty into sin. The Pope and the Papal system claim the power of complete absolution *from* sin. The system pertends to the power of a daily sacrifice of the Son of God *for* sin. The system sets up a sacrificial priesthood, exalts a Supreme Pontiff on earth in the place of Jesus Christ, and in blasphemous impiety arrogates the power of *forgiving* sins. The system sets up a daily idolatry, reinstating the forms of Paganism, praying to angels, to virgins, to saints, and to Mary, instead of God. Thus not only Paul's descriptions are realized, but the corresponding prophetic delineations in John have their full counterpart, in the beast covered with names of blasphemy, speaking great things in blasphemy, enthroning the mother of harlots and abominations of the earth, the woman drunken with the blood of the saints, the martyrs of Jesus.

The correspondence in the first place, between the descriptions in Paul and John, is wonderful; and the correspondence in the second place, between both Paul and John's prophecy and the nature of the Papal system, is more marvelous still. The length of time indicated in both, over which this lawless power passes, is equally remarkable. Nothing but the empire of the Church of Rome answers to the delineation, but this does, with irresistible power of demonstration, internal and external, historical and doctrinal. In some four or five points the identity is definite and absolute; as first, in the daily idolatry of the MASS; second, in the idolatry of image worship, and of praying to saints and angels; third, in the power claimed and exercised, of dispensing with all laws, human and divine; fourth, the sitting as God in the temple of God, with the mouth speaking great things and blasphemy, the assumption of the forgiving of sins being in this kind a prominent, permanent, paramount impiety; fifth, the hatred and persecution of the Witnesses, and of those who keep the commandments of God, and the testimony of Jesus Christ, and who refuse to worship the beast and his image; sixth, we may add, the vastness of the period of time for the development and power of this system, indicated both in Paul and John, accomplished in nothing under heaven, save in gradual revelation and vast existing power and development of the Papacy, almost illimitable, through so many ages in the world's history.

The system of the Papacy is the indisputable realization of every one of the images, prophetically historic of this development, in the Scriptures, and nothing else is. The system of the Papacy concentrates in itself every impiety and abomination foretold, from the holding of the truth in unrighteousness, down to the dispensation with all the obligations of the Divine law, and the bold appropriation to itself, as a holy principle for the Church, of the damning doctrine of doing evil that good may come. Nothing else ever did, ever will, and at this point in history it may safely be asserted never *can* present so complete and absolute a counterpart of Paul's terms, MYSTERY OF INIQUITY, MAN OF SIN, SON OF PERDITION, and that WICKED, that LAWLESS, and also of John's terms, MYSTERY, BLASPHEMY, MOTHER OF HARLOTS AND ABOMINATION OF THE EARTH. If we had not the outstanding tremendous development of the system of the Papacy, covering the face of the earth through whole ages, there would be nothing in the world to answer to those prophetic delineations in Paul and in the Apocalypse, and the latter book would remain to all, what it must be to those who exclude the Romish Church from her place belonging in its application and interpretation, an inexplicable riddle.

Let us take now one of the points which we have defined, the first in our enumeration, the daily idolatry of the sacrifice of the MASS. Were there nothing but *that* abomination and blasphemy in the system of the Papacy, nothing in *addition* to that, that *alone* would be such a perdition-power, that it is astonishing that any enlightened mind can ever regard the Romish Church upholding it and founded on it, as other than utterly Anti-Christian. On the other hand, it is no wonder that the Church of Rome and all her priesthood, should hate a Bible that has in it such a book as the Epistle to the Hebrews, "We are sanctified through the offering of the body of Jesus Christ ONCE," and the assumption of a power to renew that sacrifice carries in it a degree of daring and impiety, which no language can adequately describe.

But it does not stop there. And when we think of the ingenuity of sacrilege, with which the authors of this master-piece of iniquity have contrived to combine the original assumption of a daily sacrifice of Christ for sin, (which alone is a blasphemy sufficient to stamp it as the son of perdition) with the demand and canon law of a daily individual personal adoration of this sacrifice, this mass-victim, this *host*, as the soul's God, to be worshiped and adored, we have to stand and muse in silent, unutterable wonder. Think of the coil and concentration of impiety in and around the soul in this double dogma of falsehood! First, it renders faith in the Lord Jesus on the cross faith in his blood, as the one offered and only atonement, impossible; and second, if it did not have *that* effect, it throws upon the soul of the worshiper of the *host* the guilt of unquestionable idolatry; and third, even if it did not do either of these things, it throws the soul upon the priest instead of God, for the power of atonement and of pardon. Most effectually it separates between the soul and God, shuts back and shuts up the soul in guilt, seals it beneath the law and power of sin, by the very pretense and belief of a power in the priest to-day, to morrow and the next day, to take away sin, and prevents the repentance and faith of the sinner, by presenting an external rite in the place of repentance. We apprehend, that with all the abominations of the Papacy, all the corruptions of the Church of Rome, it is this one supreme central foundation-sin, that remains, and always will, as it began, the grand reason for Paul's designation, and in its consequences the grand demonstration of it as belonging only to the Church of Rome; —Man of Sin and son of perdition. This is her eminent perdition-power.—*Ibid.*

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF BOMBAY
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on 28 February, 2020

The Bombay Guardian

FRIDAY, JUNE 3, 1853.

On WEDNESDAY *evening the usual service and lecture at* TRINITY CHAPEL *at half past 6 o'clock.*

On THURSDAY *evening, at the* AMERICAN MISSION CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock*

On the FIRST MONDAY *of every month, the* UNITED MONTHLY CONCERT OF PRAYER FOR MISSIONS *is held in the* FREE CHURCH *at 7 o'clock in the evening: the* CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting at the* BOYS SCHOOL-ROOM *attached to* TRINITY CHAPEL, *at 7 o'clock p. m.: and the* FREE CHURCH OF SCOTLAND'S *Missionary Prayer Meeting Ambrolie, at 7 o'clock a. m.*

AUSTRALIA.—All churches seem anxious to bestir themselves on behalf of Australia. We see that ten young men have recently been ordained by the Free Church of Scotland as ministers to that colony. They are speedily to be followed by several ministers of experience and standing. This is a good beginning.

MRS. STOWE.—From the English and Scotch papers we take the following accounts of the visit to the *Old Country* of the authoress of "Uncle Tom." The slavery question in the United States seems to gravel benevolent politicians in America as much as the Irish question used to do British statesmen. As the latter, by emigration and conversion, is now advancing to a satisfactory solution, let us hope that a gracious Providence will soon find some way to unravel the former also. It is a singular fact, that in a period of ten years the Quaker body has succeeded in freeing themselves from the guilt and dangers of slave-holding.

JUDGES IN INDIA.—Nothing can be more absurd than the practice in India of elevating young men to the bench, who have never studied law regularly, or become even acquainted with the first principles of judicial equity. A case in which this charge is made fully manifest was disposed of the other day by the Suddur Adawlut, and is reported in the *Times* of the 27th ultimo. A man is condemned by an Assistant-Judge (the sentence being confirmed by the Judge himself,) and sentenced to pay Rs. 200 for not answering a question which went distinctly to criminate himself, in a case where, though not formally, yet really, he stood in the position of a defendant. The judicial and territorial branches of the service should be completely separated, and those intended for the judicial branch should study law at home, before they come to this country to dispose of the lives and property of her Majesty's subjects. No reform in our administration is more needed than this.

BEING RIGHTEOUS OVER-MUCH.—Commentators and divines have been not a little gravelled with that text in the book of Ecclesiastes, which cautions against being "righteous overmuch." What! say they, can a man be too pious, too benevolent, too humble, too holy? Are we not commanded to be "holy as God is holy?" If so, there can be no danger of excess, through any effort any creature can ever make. Our reverence for the Bible must not allow us to forget that it is written in the language of man, and hence all those varieties of style which are suitable to arrest attention, and fix truth on the mind must be allowed, the figure of irony not excepted. When our Saviour commanded his disciples to sell their garments and buy a sword, every one sees that the language conceals a meaning which is not apparent on the surface. The two swords that they brought forward, and which he said were enough, could not be intended for use; and when accordingly Peter did make use of a sword, Jesus rebuked him, and miraculously healed the wound he had made. The intention of our Lord was evidently to impress the disciples with an idea of the greatness of the crisis at which they had arrived, as one that would require a resolution and courage they had never before been called on to exercise. Formerly our Lord had exercised a miraculous power for his own protection, and that of his disciples, now this exercise was for a time to be suspended. He himself would fall into the hands of sinners, and they would have to provide for themselves; and unless they exercised a stronger faith, and wielded more effectually the sword of the spirit than they had yet done, they would not be able to stand. So the Wise Man warns those who make a great profession of piety that they incur a great responsibility. Even if it be a mere profession it may entail consequences they little think of, and that a really good man who runs before his generation, instead of meeting with sympathy, will only stir up envy and bring upon himself the fate of prophets and apostles, and of the Lord himself. For this then he should prepare himself, and not dream of approbation and honor among the men of his own time. Lest, however, the wicked should glory in this declaration, he warns them that society is as much offended with great wickedness as it is with great piety. An easy mediocrity is what men most like and extol.

OUR readers have had their attention directed to the dispute between the Archbishop of Paris and the Editor of the *Univers*. The former is an ecclesiastic of the school of Bossuet, and anxious to retain some portion of the independence of the Gallican church; the latter would lay her prostrate before the Pope and the Cardinals. For some months past a violent quarrel has raged between the Archbishop and the journalist. It arose from a proposal of the Abbé Gaume to banish the Classics from the educational seminaries, and substitute for Cicero and Livy the writings of the Fathers. The *Univers* strongly supported the proposal, and became so abusive in its attacks on its opponents that the Archbishop forbade the clergy of his diocese to write in its columns or even to read them. The Editor, M. Veuillot, proceeded in person to Rome, and laid his view of the case before the Pope. He has been completely successful, and the Archbishop has removed his prohibition. Backed by Rome, the journalist has completely beaten the dignified ecclesiastic. The immediate results of the decision are not difficult to see. The ultramontane, or out-and-out Popish party, in France will speak out more vigorously than ever, and the French Catholic church will be more and more assimilated to that of Italy. Yet it is a perilous game the High Romanists are playing; they may almost say with Pyrrhus of old, "Another such victory and we are ruined." There is enough of public spirit in France to resent the entire subjection of their church to Rome; and there seems to be a deep and wide disgust at the unscrupulousness of the ultramontane party. Much will depend on the course Louis Napoleon will take. The French church generally will pursue the course which rendered the priest, the confessional, and even religion itself an object of disgust in the days of Charles X., in which sacerdotal tyranny even more than civil, precipitated the revolution.

The grasping ambition of Rome has re-enacted in Holland the aggression which caused such an immense excitement in England. The country has been divided into an Archbishopric and four Bishoprics. The Protestant feeling of Holland, however, has taken alarm: addresses have been forwarded to the King from the chief cities; the Ministry, defeated in the Dutch chamber, had been compelled to resign; and energetic remonstrances made at the Papal Court. We shall be thankful if this event re-awaken the Dutch Church to a full sense of the blessings of the Reformation. There is but little religious life in Holland, and in many cases—especially in the universities—the teachers of religion are not even orthodox in sentiment. If Holland will indeed resist "Popish aggression," let her cast aside the presumptuous philosophy with which Germany has infected her, and, with Luther and Calvin, draw her theology from the pure word of God. We wait in hope to see a revival of the Reformation spirit,—and God may in His mercy overrule passing events to this gracious end.

We ought to have stated that it is by no means a mere ecclesiastical question that is concerned in the triumph in France, or elsewhere, of Ultramontanism. The infallibility of the Pope in the highest sense of the word—the right and duty, where it can be done, of extirpating heresy by the sword—the entire subordination of nations and princes, even in things civil, to the claims of the Romish See—these are the principles of the *Univers* and these the Pope has publicly approved.

Well, but does not Rome give France an equivalent for this explicit robbery of her Ecclesiastical, and implicit robbery of her Civil, rights? Probably she may gladden France with the same precious gift which she has recently sent to Austria, who is now the abject slave of the Pontifical See. The Pope has sent the Emperor of Austria a tooth of St. Peter! set in diamonds and rubies, and encircled by rays of glory; and this wondrous relic is to be exhibited four times a year for the reverence of the faithful!!

THE RIGHTS OF THE DEMOCRACY.—At a particular stage of civilization the poor are supposed to be only born to serve the rich, Among all the states of antiquity, republics as well as monarchies, in the time of their glory, most of the work was done by slaves, who were looked upon as cattle only of a superior breed. Among us in this country Manu lays down the law that the Sudra was only to think his life of value for the purpose of serving the Brahman. The villains and serfs of feudal times in Europe stood in the same relation to their lords; but now the tables are turned, and the aristocracy only subsists for the sake of serving the democracy. For getting them cheap bread and cheap clothing, and the luxuries of China and America, they labour gratuitously in Parliament several months every year. To impart to them knowledge and virtue they edit books, lecture at Mechanics' institutions, institute schools and build and endow churches. To promote their physical comfort hospitals are founded and supported, model cottages, and washing-houses are built. There are always some, however in a large body who lag behind as well as some who go before their age. And if belonging to the latter class we have Lord John Russell, the Earl of Carlisle, and the Earl of Shaftesbury, we have the Duke of Athol belonging to the former. To preserve his deer he has attempted to shut up the romantic road through Glen Tilt, long a favorite among tourists, who leave the smoky city to breathe the fresh country air, among the wild beauties of the lakes and mountains. In this attempt, however, he has been foiled, as appears from the following an-

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nouncement of the settlement of the case, from the *Edinburgh Post and Record.*

RIGHT OF WAY—GLEN-TILT CASE—SETTLEMENT OF THE QUESTION.

COURT OF SESSION.—MARCH 16.

DECLARATORY—TORRIE AND OTHERS, *v.* THE DUKE OF ATHOLL.

This long-litigated and important case has at length been brought to a termination, by an interlocutor having been pronounced by the Lord Ordinary on Wednesday.

The following is the statement in the summons:—

"That from time immemorial there has been, through the district of country lying between the upper part of the valley of the Dee, in Aberdeenshire. and the valley of the Garry in Perthshire, a public road, communicating between the village of Castletown of Braemar and other places in the former valley, and the village of Blair-Atholl, and other places in the latter, and forming the only direct thoroughfare between them. That the said road proceeds westward from Castletown of Braemar along the bank of the river Dee, for the space of nine miles, or thereby, and after ascending in a southerly direction in the vicinity of the Geldie or Geauley, and of the burn abjoining the same, called the Bynack, crosses the ridge of hills which separates the waters flowing towards the basin of the Dee from those flowing towards the basins of the Garry and of the Tay, and at or near Loch Tilt, enters the property of the defender at its northern boundary, and passes through the same, within the Glen of Tilt, in a direction corresponding with that of the stream or river of Tilt, chiefly on the north-west side thereof, the distance therefrom varying at different places, until the said road reaches the old village of Blair-Athol, in which village it joined the old turnpike road from Preth to Inverness. That the direction of the said road, in so far as the same passes through the property of the defender, is more fully set forth in the engraved map of Perthshire herewith produced bearing to be corrected down to the year 1805, and to be surveyed and published by James Stobie, who was the factor of the Duke of Atholl for the time being. That the said road has been from time immemorial, at least for forty years and upwards, used and travelled on by the public on foot or on horseback, and has been frequented as a drove road by drovers and their sheep and cattle. That in particular and without exception to the general right of all the public to frequent the said road at their own pleasure, whether for purposes of business or recreation, it is the main thoroughfare between the district of country watered by the river Garry and that watered by the river Dee, and thus forms the regular and only direct road from Aberdeen to Blair-Atholl, and from Blair-Atholl to the valleys of the Avon and the Spey, from which there is communication by several public roads or paths towards the point where the said road through Glen Tilt approaches the Dee. That the pursuer, Alexander Torrie, and other inhabitants of Aberdeen, have been in use to proceed along the said road, when travelling between Aberdeen or other places on the Dee, and Blair Atholl; and that the same being part of the regular road and thoroughfare between these places, if the same should be closed to the pursuer and his fellow-citizens, they would be deprived of the means of communication between these two important places, otherwise than by adopting indirect roads and making a circuit of many miles. That the other pursuers and their fellow-citizens of Edinburgh and Perth, have likewise been in use to proceed along the said road, when travelling between their respective places of residence, and the upper part of the valley of the Dee, or the valleys of the Avon and the Spey, as above stated; and that if the same should be closed to them and their fellow-citizens, they would be deprived of a direct and common means of communication with the said upper part of the valley of the Dee, and with the said public roads or paths leading therefrom to the valleys of the Avon and the Spey. And that especially if the said pursuers should have occasion in proceeding to the valley of the Dee, or the said public roads or paths leading therefrom, to pass through Blair Atholl or the vicinity thereof, they would require, if deprived of the said road through Glen Tilt, to make a circuit of many miles."

The interlocutor is as follows:—

"16th March, 1853.—The Lord Ordinary having heard counsel for the parties, in respect of the minute for the defender No. 61 of process, and of consent of the defender, finds that there is a public road leading from Castletown of Braemar in the country of Aberdeen, through the upper part of the valley of the Dee, and thence in a southerly direction through the Glen of Tilt, and the property of the defender, to Blair-Atholl, in the country of Perth, as indicated in the summons, and decerns and declares according; reserves to the defender the right, notwithstanding extract of this decree, to apply to the Court in such manner as he may be advised, with a view to the Court laying down such directions as may be proper, for the purpose of defining the actual line of direction of portions of the road from point to point within the property of the defender; finds the defender liable in the expenses of the process, of which allows an account to be given in and remits the same to the auditor to tax and report, and decerns.

(Signed) ADAM ANDERSON.

SUSPENSON AND INTERDICT—TORRIE AND OTHERS, *v.* THE DUKE OF ATHOLL.

The note of suspension and interdict sets forth that Alexander Torrie, advocate, residing in Edinburgh, and Charles Law, merchant, residing in Perth, had each been interrupted and turned back by persons in the employment of his Grace in attempts made by them to pass through Glen-Tilt by the road in question. The parties therefore pleaded:—"The said road having been for time immemorial, or at least for forty years and upwards, a public road or highway, and having as such been made, supported and repaired by statute services or the conversation thereof into money, all attempts by the respondent or those acting under his direction to trouble, interrupt, and molest the complainers in the use of the same, are illegal and ought to be interdicted."

The prayer of the note of suspension and interdict is as follows:—

"May it therefore please your Lordship to suspend the proceedings complained of, and interdict prohibit, and discharge the noble respondent from troubling, interrupting, and molesting the complainers when using the public road from Blair-Atholl, through Glen Tilt, to Blaemar, and in the meantime to interdict, prohibit and discharge in the said terms till this note be indorsed, with or without answers; or to do otherwise in the premises as to your Lordship shall seem proper."

The interlocutor is as follows:—

"16th March 1853.—The Lord Ordinary having heard counsel for the parties in respect of the minute for the respondent, No. 39 of process, and of consent of the respondent, finds the complainers entitled to use the public road from Blair-Atholl through Glen Tilt to Braemar and therefore suspends the proceedings complained of, and grants interdict in terms of the note of suspension and interdict; finds the respondent liable in the expenses of process, of which allows an account to be given in, and remits the same to the auditor to tax and report, and decerns."

(Signed) ADAM ANDERSON."

LITERATURE.

SABBATH TRAFFIC AND THE PUBLIC-HOUSES.

A public meeting was held on Monday night in Bristo St. Church, to take measures in reference to Mr. Forbes Mackenzie's Bill for reducing the number of public-houses at present in existence, and for shutting them during the whole of Sabbath. The meeting was crowded. Dr. Menzies occupied the chair, near which we noticed the Rev. Dr. Guthrie; Rev. Messrs B. Addison, W. Reid, H. M. Waddell, A. Arthur, W. Tasker, and W. Nisbet; Bailie Boyd, Dean of Guild Blackadder; Councillors Dickson and Gray; J. Buckle, Esq.; Thomas Knox, Esq.; E. Murray, Esq.; S. M'Glashan, Esq.; Alexander Forbes, Esq.; W. Duncan, Esq., S. S. C.

The Rev. Mr. Arthur having opened the meeting with prayer,

The CHAIRMAN introduced the business by reading a number of apologies which had been received from parties unable to attend, but who expressed their cordial concurrence in the object of the meeting. The advertisement convening the meeting would show, he said, that they were called on to animadvert on a branch of traffic engaged in by a portion of their fellow citizens,—a painful thing, which nothing but necessity could justify. It was the opinion of thousands that the evils connected with the public-house system were so enormous that a public stand should be made against it, and when the crime, poverty, disease, immorality, and irreligion that followed from the system were considered, no surprise need be felt at such a meeting as the present having been convened. With regard to the Sabbath traffic connected with the system, he thought, after the appalling statistics collected and published by the Total Abstinence Society, no one could be found bold enough to stand up and defend such proceedings. He then called on

The Rev. BERKELEY ADDISON, who moved the first resolution. In support of the resolution, he took up in succession the different points embraced in the resolution. He had no hesitation in affirming that to multiply licenses, and to increase the consumption of beer and distilled spirits, was to increase and multiply crime among them. Almost all the Judges who adorned the Bench of this country had come to the conviction that nine-tenths of the crime brought under their judicial cognizance were from drunkenness. The testimony borne by Sheriffs, and by the Governors and Chaplains of jails, was precisely to the same effect, and he believed it was the recorded opinion of the Duke of Wellington that almost all the crime in the British army was attributable to the use of intoxicating drink. And why should there be such a connection between crime and drunkenness, but that drunkenness obliterated in a man's mind all distinction between right and wrong? As to the influence of drunkenness on pauperism, Mr. Addison held that at least nine-tenths of this was also attributable to the use of intoxicating liquor. Drinking was an expensive process; and the wages, clothing, and furniture, that found their way to the whisky-shop soon reduced a man to poverty. (Hear, hear.) There could be no question as to the effect of drunkenness in producing disease, for no fewer than 60,000 died annually in consequence of their indulgence in intoxicating liquors. In regard to its effect on taxation, it might safely be said, that the L. 6,000,000 a-year which were spent on workhouses, and the L. 4,000.000 a-year expended on jails, would be saved were the vice of drunkenness suppressed. He also maintained that no less a sum than L. 70,000,000 a-year was expended on drink, while all the charitable philanthorphic societies of the country could not raise L. 1,000,000 annually for their benevolent purposes. What was the reason the Ragged Schools had not produced an effect commensurate with the efforts expended on them, but that the evil example the children saw at home counteracted all the lessons they received at school? He concluded by expressing his belief that the only way to meet the evil was to suppress its cause.

The Rev. Mr. REID, in seconding the resolution, corroborated many of the facts stated by Mr. Addison, and showed from the Report of Inspector Hill on the Prisons of Scotland, the acknowledgments of the Chaplain of the Glasgow prison, and the Governor of Edinburgh jail, and the statements of Sheriff Alison, that drunkenness was the great source of all the crime which came under their notice. He also referred to the statistics obtained by Mr. Hume in reference to the drunkenness of Edinburgh and Glasgow, for the purpose of expressing his belief that, if all the cases which were never brought under the notice of the police in both cities, were added to the list of those which were, it would be found, that one person in every seventeen of the population of Edinburgh, and one person in every twenty-two of the population of Glasgow, was a drunkard. If the entire cost of the drink consumed in the country was added to the expense of detecting and punishing criminals, of curing the disease, and relieving the wretchedness, resulting from drunkenness, he was of opinion that no less than L. 100,000,000 was expended in the maintenance of the drinking system. Of every shilling that was subscribed to the Royal Infirmary, 6d. of it went to the cure of disease produced by this vice; of every shilling expended on poors'-rates, 9d. went to relieve the wretchedness caused by dissipation; and of every shilling paid as police-rates, not less than 10d. went to the punishing and catching of drunken ne'er-do-weels. Mr. R. further quoted from Reports furnished by Dr. Gordon of the London Hospital, and Dr. Weir, of the Glasgow Infirmary, with the view of proving the tendency which intoxication had to increase the number of patients in the public Hospitals,—the latter gentleman stating that at least nine-tenths of all the surgical cases treated in the Glasgow Infirmary were attributable to dissipation. This was only, however, a secondary view of the evils which drunkenness engendered. Let them think of the withered affections, the blighted hopes, and the desolate homes which it produced, and they would see its enormity. As to the measures necessary to prevent the evil, he confessed that, to his mind, strict teetotal principles were the best adapted for the purpose. He did not look on the public-house as fair trading at all. On the contrary, he regarded it as nothing short of robbery, and he could not see the expediency of allowing a trade to be carried on that was contrary to the general interests of the community. Nothing short of the Maine Law would do, and if Scotland willed it, he believed that Queen Victoria would as cheerfully put her name to the Bill as she did the other day to a Bill for New Brunswick.

Mr. W. B. TURNBULL moved the second resolution, and in doing so remarked that he had seen as much drunkenness at the foot of the High Street on one night as he had seen in the whole of London during a seven months' residence in that city.

Mr. THOMAS KNOX seconded the resolution.

The Rev. Dr. GUTHRIE moved the third resolution. He looked upon this question as one of the most important of the day, and he was glad of the present opportunity of bearing his testimony to the principle that the only way to save the drunkard was to remove the temptation from him. The present meeting was a testimony as to interest now beginning to be felt in the matter, and he earnestly hoped that no rest would be given to the community or to the Legislature until some remedy was devised for the evil. Alluding to the statistics published by the *Edinburgh* Total Abstinence Society, Dr. Guthrie said they where the most shocking tables he had ever seen published, and he could compare them to nothing but to the roll of the prophet—"written outside and inside with mourning, and lamentation, and woe." On Sabbath, the 6th of March 41,796

visits were paid from sunrise to sundown in Edinburgh, to public-house. He mentioned this fact from his pulpit the other Sabbath, and the statement was met by a sort of subdued expression of astonishment. People could not persuade themselves that it was true, and assured him that there must have been some mistake. He told them that 41,000 visits did not mean as many persons, but that some of the parties might have been once or twice or oftener at the public house that day, though even taking the statement with this explanation, it was a very shocking one, and he had no doubt perfectly correct. He hoped the meeting would not be led to acts of violence similar to what recently occured in America, where the females of a town there, in order to keep their husbands and relatives from the public house, assailed the place and stove in the beer-barrals, but he would have them unite together to put down an evil which, if not distroyed, would put them all down. Of these 41,796 visitors to the Edinburgh puplic houses on the 6th of March he observed that there were 22,230 males 11,931 females, and more melancholy still, 4,631 children, under 14 years of age. There were also not of children, but of infants under eight years of age, no fewer than 3,032, and he had heard one of the men who helped to make up those statistics state, that in one of these horrible shops, the access to which was by three steps from the street, he saw a poor wretched infant come totterring along the street with a bottle in its hands,—and such a poor, weakly, sickly child was it, that it reached the bottle to the topmost step and then it crawled up the steps which it had not the strength to ascend. If facts such as these did not make men do something to put down such an evil, he would only say that he knew little of their hearts and conscience. The Rev. Doctor proceeded to express his entire belief in the accuracy of the statistics published by the Society; and quoted the explanatory note prefixed to the tables as affording undoubted evidence of their being strictly correct. So anxious were the Cammittee to avoid exaggeration that the more important districts were tested three separate times.

The Rev. Mr. TASKER briefly seconded the resolution.

The Rev. HOPE M. WADDELL, in moving the last resolution, said, he had passed a considerable portion of his life among humanity in its lowest form, but that he had never seen anything like what was presented by the tables alluded to.

The Rev. Mr. ARTHUR seconded the resolution; which, like all the others, was unanimously adopted.

The Rev. Mr. TASKER proposed a vote of thanks to the Chairman, which was seconded by Mr. E. Murray, and cordially concurred in.

This terminated the proceedings, which were throughout of the most orderly character, and the meeting separated about half-past ten o'clock.

The Bible, the Missal, and the Breviary; or Ritualism Self-Illustrated in the Liturgical Book of Rome: Containing the Text of the entire Roman Missal, Rubrics, and Masses. Translated from the Latin, with Preliminary Dissertation and Notes from the Breviary, Pontifical, &c. &c. By the Rev. George Lewis. 2 Vols. Edinburgh: T. & T. Clark.

IT will be seen at once that these volumes contain a great deal of curious and interesting matter. They present the reader with a mirror in which all the fantastic mummeries and inner abominations of Rome are shown in their native depravity, and as pourtrayed and described out of her own mouth. If the exposure is condemnatory and disgusting, she cannot say "an enemy hath done it." She herself holds up the torch to blazon her own shame. It is with her own pen that the hideous character of her whole system of worship has been drawn. "In estimating the religious life of Rome," says the translator in his preface, "we have allowed her to speak for herself, and to tell her own way and manner of life. Our desire has been to furnish a self-evidencing book, in which any plain man may see the Bible and the Breviary, Ritualism and Scriptural Christianity confronted. For this purpose it was necessary to embody the Missal, which is the public liturgy of Rome, in this work. For the first time, it is believed, it appears in English in an unmutilated form, with its rubrics and masses unshorn of any of their peculiarities. The Missal forms the text on which is engrafted, as notes and illustrations, whatever is most interesting and characteristic in other liturgical books of Rome. Of these the Breviary forms by far the larger portion, because the most important and comprehensive of all her church books, designed at once to be the Bible, the Bible commentary, the Church history, and the private liturgy of all her religious bodies, to form their character and cherish their devotional spirit." Rome boasts of her system of ritualism; it is the aspect of herself which she loves to present to inquirers; it is the medium through which she seduces and governs the conscience. No part of her spiritual code binds faster the best and the worst men, than her ritual. Seen from infancy and seen all through life, at each recurring season of hope or fear, joy or sorrow, this ever spreading omnipresent ritual brings all things within its magic circle, and admits no communion between man and God, but through these symbols of the Church. It worked as a religious charm on the senses and the imagination, binding multitudes whom neither truth nor conscience bound. It was ever at hand with its prescription of devotional service to the worldly penitent—a prescription which the Church knew how to lighten or aggravate at pleasure; while to the sincerely devout it afforded the means, when they so pleased, of a lifetime of psalmody and prayer.

Rome is a vigilant mother in rearing her progeny. In her care for their nurture she leaves them not alone for a moment. At each step, they must know and acknowledge their ecclesiastical nurse as well as their Saviour. Nothing is left to the private sense of duty, or the promptings of the heart The part of each is set down in detail; times and seasons, ideas and words, and even gestures—everything is put into the man that is expected to come out of him—all but that tenderness of conscience, humility of soul, exalted faith, and fervour of love, which no Church forms can impart. The ecclesiastical year of Rome is so thoroughly furnished for this peculiar training, that it supplies ritual worship not only for each festival of the Church, but for each month and day of the month, and each hour of the twenty-four, should any feel inclined so to occupy his time. But to the discernment of truth from error, Rome offers few helps. The legends of the Breviary present model characters, as well as model devotions, for each day in the year; they contain much that is good and harmless, with much that is false, forced, unnatural, and puerile in the extreme. It has been said that none but very devout sons of Rome should have access to them; yet these legends, and such as these, are the sole reading of thousands, and the chief reading of all her professed adherents; and in our own day are translated into the vernacular for popular use. To these the Breviary adds a selection of Scripture lessons for daily reading, with comments of ancient Fathers and Doctors of the Church. Practically, the liturgical books occupy the same place in the Papal Church that the Bible does among Protestants. And it is to these we must go for the fullest and most authentic intelligence of the religious life of Rome, just as it is from history we derive our knowledge of her relations with the political world, and from Trent we have the sum of her doctrinal teaching.

Anything like a summary of the contents of these volumes it is impossible for us to give. The subjects are too multitudinous almost for enumeration. We have the Missal, with its minute prayers and Scriptural mis-readings; the Rubrics, with their accidentals, and cumbrous minuteness of different directions; the Mass, with all its ceremonial trappings, and its 330 instructions for crossing, bowing, kneeling, perfuming, folding the hands, beating the breast, ringing bells, lighting candles, &c.; the Breviary, with its legends, its patriotic lessons, puerile saints, model men, &c., monks ascetic, and missionary; the Ritual and Pontifical, with their innumerable services, symbolic elements, &c., baptism, absolution, exorcism of evil spirits, consecration, excommunication, &c. The whole of these are here translated, commented upon, and illustrated with copious notes. The words mass and missal, as is generally known, are derived from the form anciently used in the Latin Churches in dismissing the congregation, when the communion was about to be celebrated. The words were "*Ite, missa est*," which signified, "the congregation is dismissed." The people hearing most audibly the word *missa*, fastened this name on the communion itself, and thence on the book containing the prayers and rites pertaining to it throughout the year. In the Church of Rome masses are offered for anything and everything in which human beings are interested; for the sick, the dying, the dead, for the recovery even of sick animals, whose owners are rich enough to pay for a mass in their behalf. The printing of the Missal, without special license, was declared by Pope Urban VIII. to be a mortal sin, in any part of the world, except in the city of Rome, and in the ecclesiastical States, where the offence may be covered by a pecuniary fine. The translation of it entire, with all its rubrics and prefaces, into the vulgar tongue of any European nation, the Church of Rome has never authorised. In the middle of last century, Voisin, a Frenchman, ventured to present the entire Missal to his countrymen, in their native tongue, but a storm of indignation was raised against its author, and the work was prescribed by royal and Papal authority. Of late, the progress of Popery in Britain and America, and the urgent demands of the laity have compelled Rome to allow of translations, more or less complete, of the Missal into English, but none of them give the contents unmutilated. The present translation contains the prefaces, general rubrics, and the curious chapter on *defects* occurring in the mass. The "General Rubric" is a manual of instructions for the priests. It reckons above eighty different directions, so minute as to be practically worth nothing without a director as well as direction to drill them into the novice. The Breviary is the book of the priests, his private liturgy; and to all practical purposes, his Bible. Its name once expressed *brevity*, yet it is now the largest of all the liturgical books, containing more matter than all the others put together. It is adapted to the ecclesiastical year, its seasons, and festivals; furnishing, not for Sundays only, but for each day of the year, its appropriate prayers, psalms, and hymns; it supplies lessons for daily reading, with their accompanying comments from the Fathers and Doctors, and the legends of its saints and martyrs. We must now, however, bring our remarks to a close, which we do with regret, as we might cull from these volumes a great deal of very curious information, interesting at all times, but most appropriate at the present season, when Popery is raising her head unabashed, and in defiance of legislative enactments and of every exposure of her false doctrines.

MRS. HARRIET BEECHER STOWE IN LIVERPOOL.

THE authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin" arrived at Liverpool on Sunday morning, in the Canada, from Boston, accompanied by her husband, the Rev. Calvin E. Stowe, and her brother, the Tev. Charles Beecher. The arrival in the river of the Canada was, as usual, announced by the firing of several guns, and as a strong breeze was blowing over the town, the reports were distinctly heard in all parts, and many persons proceeded to the landing stage, in the hope of greeting Mrs Stowe on her arrival in the mother country. As it turned out, they were not disappointed. Although the Canada entered the river about half-past nine o'clock, it was after twelve o'clock before the Satellite, with the passengers, reached the Runcorn steps, George's pier-head. A rush was then made to the place of landing, and the greatest anxiety was evinced by the dense crowd to catch a glimpse of the popular writer. Mrs Harriet Beecher Stowe, with her husband and brother, were sitting near the stern of the Satellite when she came alongside, and they did not leave their position till most of the other passengers had landed. Mrs Stowe, then, closely veiled, walked ashore, leaning on the arm of her husband. The crowd followed them to one of Mr Joseph Roger's cars, in which Mr and Mrs Stowe immediateily took their seats. The people up to this time managed to suppress their enthusiasm, but when a large portmanteau with the letters "H. B. S." was lifted on the top of the car, all doubts as to the identity of the lady were dispelled and a loud cheer was given. During the few moments which intervened before the car drove off, the persons on the quay thronged round, and gave expression to their feelings in various ways. Mr. Stowe appeared to be much pleased with the reception given to them, and his wife bowed her acknowledgments at the windows of the car. As the vehicle drove off another loud cheer was given, and the neighbourhood of George's Dock soon after assumed its wonted appearance on the Sabbath day. Mrs Stowe proceeded directly to the residence of Mr John Cropper, Dingle Bank. In consequence of the indisposition of his brother, Mr Edward Cropper had a large party on Monday morning, at his residence, to meet Mrs Stowe at breakfast, and in the evening there was a tea-party at Mr John Cropper's. The children of the school known by the name of "Cropper's School," in Miles Street, went to the residence of Mr Cropper on Monday morning, and were introduced to the authoress of "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Mrs Stowe will not leave Liverpool till Wednesday, when she will proceed by railway to Glasgow, where she will attend a grand honorary soiree on Thursday evening. We are glad to learn that Mrs Stowe is as far recovered as to be able to enjoy her visit to this country.—*Liverpool Mercury.*

UNCLE TOM PENNY OFFERING.

A meeting of the Uncle Tom Penny Offering Committee was held on Wednesday evening last, in Johnston's Temperance Hotel, Nicolson Street—the Rev. George Johnston in the chair. It was reported that the offering was making steady and favourable progress, and that the country generally was entering most cordially into the scheme. It was also stated that Mrs. Harriet Beecher Stowe is expected to arrive in Edinburgh about the 18th current; and in consequence of this, the committee resolved that the subscription should close by the 12th. We understand that a letter had been received, intimating Mrs Stowe's compliance with the request of the committee to become almoner of the "Penny Offering."

MRS. BEECHER STOWE AT GLASGOW.

YESTERDAY week a *soiree* was held in the city hall, Glasgow, in honor of the authoress of 'Uncle Tom's Cabin.' The hall was completely filled, there being upwards of 2,000 persons present. The majority were ladies. After taking tea, the chairman, Mr. M'Dowall, introduced Mrs. Stowe in a very able address. Her reception was of the most enthusiastic character, which Mrs Stowe rose and acknowledged. Dr Wardlaw then moved a resolution of welcome to their distinguished guest. Professor Stowe returned thanks, and was received with great cheering. He said.

"Inhabitants of the free city of Glasgow, in th

name of Mrs Stowe, and in my own name, I have to thank you for the warmth of your reception, but I cannot find words to do it. Is it true that all this affectionate interest is merited? (Great applause.) I cannot help feeling in regard to that book, 'I don't' specks any body ever made that book I' specks it growed.' (Laughter.) Under the pressure of a horrid Fugitive Slave Law, the book sprung out of the soil ready-made. I exceedingly regret that, in consequence of the very feeble state of Mrs Stowe's health, and in consequence of the great pressure of engagements upon myself—engagements of a public nature which cannot be pretermitted on account of any private feelings—we are not able to respond to the many invitations we have received in the way we could both wish. We are not able to spare you the time which you desire. Had time permitted, and our own feelings been consulted, we should have gladly settled down among you, accepted your congratulations, and spent with you the entire summer. (Applause.) But this cannot be; the state of Mrs Stowe's health is such that she cannot bear so much kindness, and my own engagements are of such a character that I must be in many distant places, and by the 1st of June I must be again hard at work in the United States. Scotland has ever been distinguished for her love of freedom. And though almost all the religious denominations in the United States are, to a great extent, silent regarding this system of oppression, yet there are two denominations which have never been silent. Two denominations have ever stood firm; for the old Scotch Seceders and the descendants of the old Scotch Covenanters have never been silent on the subject of slavery. Never have they been silent, even in the slave-holding states. (Cheers.) It is true that some of the Scotch Seceders have fallen away into slavery notions, and gone with the current; but they have never done so while they belonged to the Scotch seceding body. There are also some other bodies free from slavery opinions, but they are not so bold as those to whom I have alluded. These are of the class who are polite and easy in their language. There is also one other denomination free from the taint of slavery—the disciples of old William Penn—for there is not a Quaker in the United States who owns a slave. There is not a Quaker who can own a slave without being ejected at once from the society of Friends. At one time, long ago, many of the Quarkers held slaves, but they were told that it was wrong, and they appointed committees to labour among all who owned a slave. They did not denounce the system at public meetings; but they passed resolutions and appointed committees to visit every individual, and to labour with that individual, and the result was that in less than twenty years they succeed—I do not know, indeed, that in less than ten years every friend in the United States was not free from the curse of slavery. (Cheers.) And had, other denominations pursued the same course, there would not at this day be a slave in the United States—no, not one. (Cheers.) I believe that the passing of the Fugitive Slave Law is the last desperate effort, and the dying struggle of the system. (Cheers.) But there are real difficulties connected with the slave question in those states in which slavery exists. All the social habits of the people are connected with the system, and they don't know what to do without slaves where they are so numerous, and where they have always been accustomed to them. There is another great difficulty connected with this question—that is, that the slave-holding states are, as political bodies, internally independent. The slave-holders possess all political power, and no movement can be made for the amelioration of the slave excepting by the slave-holders themselves. It is not the same as in this country, where your parliament could hold a rod, over the slave owners. There, it is the slaveholders themselves who hold the rod, and they are accustomed to use it. There are only two ways, therefore, in which a change can be looked for. Either the slaveholder himself must be pursuaded to adopt a system for the abolition of the evil, or the evil will be brought to an end by a bloody revolution. The slaveholders have consciences, and these will be awakened in time by truth and Christian love. In coming along here from Liverpool I have observed your wealth and comfort, and your abounding resources; but I have also observed that a great deal of it results from the products of slave-labour. In this country is the great market for American cotton and it is cotton which sustains American slavery. I do not say you can do without it. It is cotton which makes the system profitable, and cotton makes the price of a man 300*l.* in the markets of United States. It is my conviction that nine-tenths of the people of the United States feel in their hearts, on the subject of slavery, just as you do (cheers); but there is such a tremendous power brought to bear against this feeling, that those who are comfortable and wish to live in an easy way don't want to meddle with the subject at all." Professor Stowe proceeded to state, that there were 23,000,000 of inhabitants in the United States and only 300,000 of them were slaveholders. Yet these men held public opinion in subjection and exercised a degree of tyranny which was hardly equalled in the most despotic governments. And how did they do it? Because they were all united on that side. However much they might differ on other questions—however bitterly they might quarrel and fight with the pistol and bowie knife, the moment the subject of slavery was mentioned their discord ceased, and they fought shoulder to shoulder in support of it. Now, should not the opponents of slavery learn something from this? If they would but be united on the subject on which they were already agreed, their union would make them as strong as the others, and their numbers, and above all, the justice of their cause, would give them a mighty advantage. (cheers) Referring to the Fugitive Slave Law, he stated that it had been and would be altogether inoperative; for out of the thousands of fugitive slaves in the States, not twenty-five of them had been carried back under the influence of that law. The Rev. Doctor concluded amid enthusiastic applause by stating that there was soundness in the American mind which, in due course, would be unmistakeably developed.

After a hymn had been sung, Dr Stowe rose, and, after again expressing thanks for the reception which had been accorded to Mrs Stowe, requested leave for her to retire, on account of the still feeble state of her health. The authoress of 'Uncle Tom,' accordingly rose, and, bowing her acknowledgments to the audience, was conducted from the hall amid the most enthusiastic demonstrations of respect, the company standing, and the ladies waving their handkerchiefs.—A grand "banquet," in honour of Mrs Stowe and in promotion of the anti-slavery cause, was held in the Music Hall, Edinburgh, on Wednesday evening. About 1,200 or 1,500 ladies and gentlemen attended the demonstration, and the reception of the accomplished authoress was of a very cordial and enthusiastic description. The chair was occupied by the Lord Provost, and he was surrounded by numerous influential clergymen and gentlemen, chiefly of dissenting persuasions. The Lord Provost in opening the proceedings, said that Edinburgh was one of the first towns in Britain to speak out in the abolition cause, and alluded to the great meeting held there on the 19th of October, 1830, when the celebrated speech of the late Rev. Dr Andrew Thomson gave a keynote to the agitation, which soon after ended in the entire abolition of West Indian slavery. The "Uncle Tom Penny Offering," a subscription made in Edinburgh and other towns, collected in pence and small sums, and intended to be a national contribution from Scotland in behalf of the slave, was handed over to Mrs Stowe in the shape of 1, 00*l.*, with the request that she would expend it in whatever way she might consider best to benefit the slave and advance the cause of emancipation The money was presented on a silver salver, the gift of a few ladies in Edinburgh, and which Mrs Stowe was requested to keep in remembrance of the occasion. Professor Stowe read a suitable reply from his wife, and proceeded to address a few remarks to the meeting, similar to his speech at Glasgow. Mrs Stowe has agreed to visit Dundee on Friday the 22nd, and to attend meetings in Edinburgh on Saturday, the 23rd, and Tuesday the 26th instant.—*Examiner, April* 23.

WEEKLY EPITOME OF NEWS.

THURSDAY,—MAY 26

——By the death of a Deccan Sirdar, a Jagheer of the value of Rs. 10,000 has lapsed to Government

——The following is from the *Bombay Times*:—"During the past week one hundred and eight Puranicks—or expounders of the Purans—were employed by a Bhattia on the Kalbadavee Road to recite the whole of the Bhagawut puran in a week. This religious rite is called *Supta*, and is considered as highly meritorious by the Hindoos. The Bhattia contributed three thousand rupees towards the attendant expenses, and several other devout Hindoos, principally Bhattias and Banyans, subscribed about seven thousand rupees more in the shape of presents to the Puranicks and other mendicants about the place: each Puranick thus got about sixty rupees for his week's labour. A correspondent of the *Prubhakur*, noticing this subject, complains that amongst the Puranicks were two servants of Government—Gungadhur Shastree, late Inspector under the Board of Education, and Krishna Shastree, now on the establishment of the Oriental Translator,—observing, perhaps very reasonably, that such charities ought only to be participated in by really poor mendicants, and not by those whose position in life would seem to denote that they were above taking advantage of the perquisites of their less fortunate brethren."

—— The Aeng Pass is now completely open, and much used for traffic

FRIDAY,—MAY 27.

——The annexed is from the *Times*:—According to private letters received in London from San Francisco, emigration had again commenced from the State of California to the Australian colonies on a great scale. On the 16th of February a large screw-propeller, called the *Monumental City*, of about 1,000 tons burden, was to sail for Sydney and Port Philip, with 120 passengers; and a fortnight afterwards another steamer the *New Orleans*, was also expected to leave with a large number. Several sailing vessels were also advertised, and seemed to be filling up rapidly, although every effort was made by the press to discourage all departures. The *Monumental City* is to be offered in Australia for sale, or, if there should be sufficient inducement, she will ply on the coast. None of the vessels proceeding from California to Australia were taking much freight."

——The subjoined is from the *Herald*:—"The Turks have a fleet of several sail of the line, a few frigates, and abundance of smaller vessels, and their naval officers and engineers are under the tuition of Englishmen of the first talent. Their standing army, between infantry, cavalry, gunners, and engineers, is upwards of 100,000 men, becoming daily more effective, and easily to be rendered as good troops as any in the world; in addition to which they can bring into the field 200,000 militia, as well armed as the regulars; and, so far from being deficient in intelligence, the young Turks are surprisingly gifted with an aptitude to learn anything and everything in an incredible short space of time. We must not expect old men with grey beards to become what we call civilised at once; but the rising generation may be so, and he who was acquainted with Turkey some time back would no longer recognise it in the dashing young men of the present day."

——The last number of the *Oriental Christian Spectator* makes mention of the death of the Rev. Robert Johnston, Free Church missionary at Madras, but at the time of his death in Scotland whither he had gone on account of ill health.

——The German papers say that the Pope has presented to the Emperor of Austria a tooth taken from the blessed remains of the Apostle Peter, by the hands of his Holiness himself.

——The Punjab Mission of the Church Missionary Society was commenced in January last. We take the following from the *Madras Christian Herald* premising that there has been considerable labor performed there, for some years, by American Missionaries:—"There seems to be a wide door for the entrance of the Gospel opened to us in Northern India. One of the Missionaries, in a private letter to a friend, speaks of the 'many encouragements which have been constantly pouring in ever since our arrival'—'The opening in this country just now,' he continues, 'is really wonderful, and indeed can hardly be exaggerated. Europeans are ready to assist, and, the Natives are ready to receive us. We have constant calls from almost all parts of the Punjab. At Rawul-Pindee in the North we heard a few days ago of 50 Sikhs and Hindoos who from reading Christian books were convinced of the falsehood of their own religions, and of the truth of Christianity, and went to Mr. Shaw, the Chaplain (who sent us word about them) for further instruction. At Sealkote bordering on Cashmeer, we had a *most* earnest appeal only two days ago from the Residents and the Chaplain to establish a School at once, and a Mission as soon as possible there, backed by a province of Rs. 150 a month towards its support. Then there are similar appeals from Peshawur and Kangra. The Natives themselves are crying out for Schools, and in fact the whole country is open and almost waiting to receive the Gospel, and *may* be at once entered upon with sure confidence of success.'"

—— The *Bombay Times* says:—"The *Falkland* steamer, which, for the last week or ten days, had been laid up in dock undergoing thorough repair and inspection preparatory to the approaching bad weather, commenced running again yesterday with the Mails between Bombay and Oolwa, and *vice versa*."

—— We are informed by the same authority, that the Home Government have resolved to transfer the charge of Guzerat to the Bengal Presidency.

SATURDAY,—MAY 28.

——The following is from the *Englishman*:—"Our advices from Prome by the *Moozuffer* reach to the 11th instant. One of our latest letters speaks as follows:—

"'Although hard pressed for time, as the letters are called for at once, I must not forget my promise of sending you what I have been able to gather, regarding the conference just concluded. The Commissioners from Ava have cleared out of this, and have departed homeward without signing the treaty. The conference took place yesterday morning, and after the Commissioners had refused to sign, they were allowed 24 hours to clear off. They did not wait half the time, but were all off by 5½ P. M. The conference took place with closed doors, so I cannot detail what actually occurred; but on the *best* authority, I may tell you our Politicals yielded the point as to Meaday, withdrawing the British boundary to within seven miles North of Prome. As usual the Commissioners asked for thirty days' leave; when refused this they pleaded for 3, which were also denied to them, and they were peremptorily made to understand that they must sign then and there, or clear out of Prome, on their 24 hours having elapsed. They then formally refused to sign, and were told by the Political Officer, that they might inform the King of Ava, that, having refused all our terms, we should now take the law into our own hands, that Meaday was now ours, and should be retained amongst the British possessions as a portion of Pegu.

"'The *Medusa* starts this morning, with a large gun-boat for Meaday, and will be sure to pass the envoys on their way up, which will show them we are

in earnest. It is fully anticipated that they will turn yet, but they must not now expect any concessions on our part. One of the Envoys at the moment of leaving said to one of the Politicals, 'if we wish to be heard again, shall we be permitted to say our say?' The answer was, 'yes, but you must not expect such favourable terms as we now offer you.'"

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* says :—"An excellent statistical article in the *Bengal Hurkaru* informs us that the military resources of the Native Princes of India comprise a force of 398,918 men, while the army of the British Government in the East including Her Majesty's and the Company's European and Native Troops of all arms, consists of only 289,529 men; thus making a difference in favour of the army of the Native Princes of almost 110,000 men." So that there are 700,000 men in the armies of India.

MONDAY,—MAY 30.

—— The *Friend of India* says that a change has been going on for some years in the Hooghly, that threatens at no distant period to put a final stop to the navigation of the river by vessels of more than 600 tons burden; and that the channels must either be cleared, a new outlet found to the sea, or the commerce of the 'commercial emporium of Bengal' suffer a most material diminution. It thinks that a new outlet may be found in the Muttah

—— The *Friend of India* says :—"We perceive from Cape papers just received, that two Missionaries, Messrs. Edwards and Inglis have been expelled from the Trans Vaal republic for "calumnies." The Trans Vaal republic is the Boer Settlement, the independence of which has recently been acknowledged by the British Government, and the "calumnies" consisted in an allegation that the Boers had reduced certain Kafir women and children to slavery. The letter in which the assertion was made seems to have been mild and temperate, and it was supported by what appears to be evidence of the most positive kind. One of the articles of agreement with the British Government, however, referred to the abolition of slavery, which the Boers apparently desire to evade by a system of involuntary apprenticeship. They are accordingly sore upon the subject, and the Missionaries have been expelled."

—— On the 1st of May, a Comet was seen from the P. and O. Steamer *Singapore*, 460 miles West of Ceylon. It set at about 8 P. M. It was in length about two degrees.

—— The Draft of a New Postage Act for India, has been published for general information, and is to be considered at the first meeting of the Legislative Council after August 13.—"Inland postage on letters independent of distance is to be charged according to the following scale :—

"On every letter not exceeding a quarter of a tolah in weight, six pies. On every letter exceeding a quarter of a tolah, and not exceeding half a tolah in weight, one anna. On every letter exceeding half a tolah, but not exceeding one tolah in weight, two annas. On every letter exceeding one tolah, and not exceeding one tolah and a half in weight, three annas On every letter exceeding one tolah and a half, and not exceeding two tolahs in weight, four annas. And for every tolah in weight above two tolahs there shall be charged and taken two additional annas, and every fraction of a tolahs above two tolahs shall be charged as one additional tolah."

Inland postage on newspapers is to be charged as follows :—

"On every imported newspaper, pamphlet or other printed or engraved paper—if the same shall not exceed six tolahs in weight, two annas. If the same shall exceed six but shall not exceed twelve tolahs in weight, four annas. If the same shall exceed twelve tolahs in weight there shall be charged and taken two additional annas for every six tolahs above twelve tolahs, and every fraction of six tolahs above twelve tolahs shall be charged as six additional tolahs.

"On every newspaper, pamphlet or other printed or engraved paper not imported—if the same shall not exceed three and a half tolahs in weight, two annas. If the same shall exceed three and a half tolahs and not exceed six tolahs in weight, four annas. If the same shall exceed six tolahs in weight, there shall be charged and taken two additional annas for every three tolahs in weight above six tolahs, and every fraction of three tolahs, above six tolahs in weight shall be charged as three additional tolahs."

TUESDAY,—MAY 31.

—— The following is from the *Benares Recorder*. "The party alluded to has been deprived of his license by the bishop. The *Citizen* thinks Dr. M. has been oppresively dealt with.—'We are sorry to observe that the Reverend Dr. Marriott, late Chaplain of Dinapore, has been compelled to take lodgings in the Calcutta Jail. We are sorry, we say, because Dr. Marriott is a clergyman and it is to us, as it must be to every Churchman, a matter of regret, to see a Minister of the Church placed in so degraded a position. For the man himself we have no pity. We happen to be acquainted with some events of his Indian career, which have often made us mourn, that so faithless a shepherd had been sent to guide the flock. Allusion has been made to the causes of the Reverend Gentleman's embarassment, and it has been urged in his defence, that over-speculation has been his ruin. We cannot admit this excuse. That he speculated and that he lost, may perhaps be true; but what right, we may ask, had a man sent out here to preach the Gospel, what right had such a man to engage in vast speculation? These are the things which bring a slur on our good name, which lower us in the sight of the heathen, and which militate more than anything else, against their conversion to the cause of truth.'"

—— Since the commencement of the Cholera season in Calcutta, the average of deaths by that disease has been seventy-five. The *Calcutta Christian Advocate* says that the deaths in April 1852 were 490; in April 1853 they were 1000. Bombay averages 100 a month, and is less unhealthy than Calcutta we believe.

——The *Bangalore Herald* say :—"England might find *one* country ready and willing to strike in her cause. Her emancipated offspring across the Atlantic, though fond of abusing her at times, has a spark of affection still unextinguished; that spark does not glow as it should do, and the fault of it rests probably as much on one side as the other. Many of our readers can pourtray the feelings with which an emancipated step daughter looks back upon the days when she was subjected to one, who, whilst claiming the obedience and respect due to a mother, knew not how to give a mother's love in return; one who, whilst neglecting to discover the good qualities of her charge, viewed all her failings through a magnifying medium. Such a step-daughter looks back with indignation upon what she has had to endure, but remembering her present state of independence can afford to be generous, and forgets not the acts of kindness and consideration which checquered her former existence, and whilst feeling herself at liberty to rail at her step-mother occasionally, she does not feel disposed to allow strangers to do so. England is the step-mother alluded to, and America the emancipated step-daughter; they have many a time and oft been estranged, but should war and bloodshed ever prevail and the former require the aid of the latter, we hope all differences may be cast aside, and that the two countries may stand side by side in the evil day, as men of the same blood and religion should do."

—— The *Bombay Times* does not remember to have seen the month of May close so mildly as this season.

—— The three annexed paragraphs are by a Lucknow correspondent of the *Englishman*.—"The King, naturally a good hearted man has the other day won the hearts of the washermen of Lucknow by a summary act of justice or injustice, which ever term you may think appropriate. The soap trade was formerly in the hands of several individuals, but a bribe to the Durbar easily converted it into a monopoly for the exclusive benefit of one man. The person raised the price of soap immediately very nearly 200 per cent., but excited at the same time such a commotion among the worthy dhobies and dhobins of Lucknow, that he had soon reason to repent the hasty step, which his avarice led him to adopt. They beset the King's gateway waiting for his Majesty's appearance, when going out for an airing, and succeeded in making their complaints heard and obtaining the redress they demanded. The contractor, notwithstanding his being armed with the legal sanction of the Government to the monopoly, found to his cost that it was dangerous to make the populace his enemies. He had his house pulled down and pillaged, and only escaped the fury of the exasperated mob by a precipitate flight. The price of soap of course immediately fell to what it was before, and thus ended the soap-riot of Lucknow.

"One of the most extensive native booksellers and Lithographic printers of the city, a servant of the king, named Hadjee Mahomed Hossein has just decamped. He had made sufficient interest to be appointed collector of a small district in the Elaka of Deriabad, but instead of sending in the sums he realized to the king's treasury, he followed the example of other knaves and escaped with his ill-gotten wealth into the Company's territories. The Lithographic Presses, the property of the king, a large quantity of valuable books belonging to Her Majesty and every thing else in his house had disappeared: Cawnpore will probably have the benefit of this man's skill in printing, as, I believe, he had a branch establishment at that station.

"I cannot conclude without mentioning an anecdote which can have its parallel only in an Oriental Court. A Fakeer, whose ambit on soared higher than others of his fraternity, obtained an interview with the King by voluntarily running the risk of being crushed by the wheels of His Majesty' carriage. He complained of having no money to defray the expenses of marrying his daughters, and hoped the King would kindly relieve him. He obtained an order for 1,000 Rs. on the Minister, but that functionary contented himself with paying him only half that amount, and promising him the remainder on a future day. Well knowing that the harpies about the Nawab would deprive him of the greater portion of what remained, he very wisely made a present of the whole to the Minister, with the request to be allowed the privilege to beg two pice daily from every shop at Lucknow. The order was promulgated by beat of tomtom, and under the penalty of a fine every shopkeeper at Lucknow must now assist this fortunate *beggar*."

—— Sidney news to March 7, appear in the columns of our contemporaries, but we see nothing very noticeable.

—— A Dhoolia (Native) correspondent of the *Telegraph and Courier*, in a letter nearly six columns long, says :—"The annual Licence sale of country spiritous Liquors, for the next fifteen months, has lately been sold here by public auction, by which we hear that Government will derive no less a sum than Rupees 75,000; this must be considered as a pretty large amount if the dealers themselves make their own profits. Mr. Editor, is not this sale of spirits a disgrace to our present enlightened Government? Is it not an enticement to the inhabitants of the country to purchase and drink it? And is not the Government to blame in thus giving its sanction, as it were, to the intemperance of their Native subjects? We should think so! and should further think, that Government instead of allowing and deriving a profit from it should, on the contrary, disallow its sale.

As Natives that write English receive many hits in the public papers, it is but fair to say that the letter from which the above extract is taken is exceedingly creditable to the writer.

—— The *Telegraph and Courier* is informed that the prospectus of the proposed Gas Company will be issued next month; and hopes that the month of May next will see Bombay amply illuminated with gas.

—— From the same source we learn that the Editor of the *Chabook* is about to be prosecuted for a libel by Juggunath Sunkersett, in consequence of some articles lately published about the Bombay Association.

—— We find the following extract from the *English Churchman* :—"There is a prophecy current among the Turks that their empire in Europe will last four hundred years. As Mahomet II. took Constantinople on the 29th of May, 1453 (old style,) this period will terminate on the 10th of June in the present year. To coroborate this we have 'a more sure word of prophecy,' which declars that 'the sixth angel poured out his vial upon the great river Euphrates, and the water thereof was dried up, that the way of the Kings of the East might be prepared.' Rev. xvi 12. Commentators are all of opinion that this passage relates to the destruction of the Turkish Empire. Now, if we consider the Turkish power to have commenced in the year 611, when Mahomet said he received his first revelation, and add 1260 years to it, deducting 18 years on account of the difference between Julian and Prophatical years, we arrive at the year 1853; and certainly present appearances seem to justify this conclusion. If we consider the Turkish power to have commenced at their celebrated era. Hejira, or flight of Mahomet from Mecca to Medina, Friday, July 16, 622, this will bring the destruction of the Turkish Empire down to the 28th of July, 1864." A quotation is given from Thiers to the effect that 'when the Russian Colossus will have one foot on the Dardanelles, and the other on the Baltic, the old world will be enslaved, and liberty will have fled to America. These things, treated now by persons of limited understanding, as chimerical, are destined to be cruelly realized. And Europe will probably have the fate that ancient Greece had, which in consequence of its impolitic divisions fell an easy prey to the Macedonian conqueror.' *Nous verrons.*

WEDNESDAY,—JUNE 1.

—— The *Bombay Times* learns that Brigadier Mayne was to have left Aurungabad on Saturday last, in command of one Regiment of Infantry, a Wing of Cavalry and two guns, for Akola and Ballapoor in Berar—the force did not expect to return to Quarters until after the rains. A similar detachment from Ellichpoor, under the command of Brigadier Mackenzie, was to proceed to Oomrawuttee. These movements are consequent upon the surrender of territory by the Nizam's Government to the Resident, on account of the debt due to the British Government; and although it is not expected that the local authorities at present in charge will refuse to give up the districts, yet it has been deemed prudent to be prepared for such a contingency."

—— From the same we take the two paragraphs subjoined :—"We beg to direct the attention of the reader to the report of the proceedings of the Sudder Adawlut, where the statements of a Scotchman are refused to be admitted as any evidence at all, because he declined to be sworn otherwise than according to the customs of his country as sanctioned by law. In England, when an oath is administered to a Member of the Church, he holds the Bible in his hand and kisses it to seal his testimony, after repeating the words of the party who swears him. In Scotland, where there is no Bible in the case, the party swearing holds up his naked right hand, and repeats a

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much more terrible and solemn form of affirmation than that which the English law prescribes. Both forms are equally legal and equally binding, and the Lord Chancellor of England would accept of the one as readily as of the other, if in accordance with the religious persuasion of the party. A strict Presbyterian looks on kneeling in church, or making any recognition of sacred names in public places, and kissing the Holy Book and the like, as kindred to Popery, which he considers a half-disguised variety of idolatry. As for "the witness opposing his sentiments to those of the wisest of men," the Sudder Judges who censure him will find men just as wise and as authoritative are against them as in their favor. Doctrines of this sort might have done two hundred and fifty years ago, when the last of the Stuarts endeavoured to cram Episcopacy down Scotchmen's throats, and the attempt cost them the crowns of three kingdoms. In the middle of the nineteenth century the Church and Law of Scotland can stand on their own legs and hold up their faces for their own forms and customs in the presence of England, or for that matter of the world, without much fear of being looked down upon. The Sudder Court of Bombay must have grown mighty magnificent in its notions if it declines accepting the form of oath the Chancellor of England or Queen's Courts in India would be contented with, and which is just as much recognized by Act of Parliament as any other."

"The crowds of people seen at all hours of the day drawing water from the Poydonee Tank, in rows literally from two to four deep, afford a striking illustration of the great value of that improvement, as well as of the inconveniences that must have been endured by the people in the neighbourhood from scarcity of water up to the present year, when the tank was opened. It is now nearly three years since the plan of lifting water by bullock power from the Framjee Cowasjee Tank, and transferring it by iron pipes to the centre of the Native Town, was projected by Mr. Conybeare. The funds—above ten thousand Rupees—were furnished by Ram Lall."

—— Oxygen has been successfully employed in America, as a preservative from the effects of malaria. In regions where miasmatic diseases have hitherto prevailed at certain seasons of the year, families in whose houses a certain portion of oxygen has been nightly let loose, have entirely escaped, and that, year after year; while the other inhabitants have all suffered from those diseases. This is a most important discovery for those obliged to live in marshy and malarious districts. The agent has also been found of service in cases of persons habitually bilious.

—— The Great Borer, employed in tunneling the Hoosac Mountain, is still successfully at work, penetrating the rock at the rate of twenty-four inches an hour. The tunnel is to be two miles in length.

—— The American Missionaries at Oroomiah have completed the translation of the Bible into both the Ancient and Modern Syriac, for the benefit of the Nestorians and others.

—— The statement that the slave-trade is nearly extinct in Brazil, is confirmed. In 1849, there were imported 54,000. In 1851 the number was reduced to 3,287; while last year but one cargo was landed. The Brazilian government deals very summarily with the slave-traders.

—— A citizen of New York has given dollars 400,000, (upwards of eight lakhs of rupees,) for a popular educational establishment.

—— Miss Catharine E. Beecher, sister of Mrs. Stowe, has given dollars 20,000 to endow the professorship of a female seminary in Dubuque, Jowa.

—— Schism has begun to manifest itself among the Mormons. A party calling itself the "New Church," has sprung up and separated from the original Mormon Society.

THURSDAY,—JUNE 2.

——The deaths in Bombay and Colaba last month were 1257. By cholera and small-pox 16. Europeans 22; Indo-britons 2; Native Christians and Jews 41; Mahomedans 281; Parsees 81; Hindus 826; Unknown 4.

——Lieut. E. Bagenall was killed by a tiger near Deesa, the 24th ult.

——The P. and O. *Pottinger* arrived yesterday with Hongkong news to May 6th. Nothing had been received from Shanghae since previous despatches. A general dissolution of government seemed to be at hand; residents in the large cities were apprehending outbreaks on the part of the people for purposes of pillage; pirates were becoming emboldened; commercial prospects were gloomy; and the Overland *Friend of China* says,—'We greatly fear that before many months are over, we shall have to record horrors and disasters few now dream of.'

——Cape news to April 23rd have been received Peace remained unbroken.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

Bombay.

BIRTHS.—In the Fort, on the 29th May 1853, the wife of Mr. Joseph Windsor, Draftsman Quarter Master General's Office, of a Daughter. At Poona, on the 25th May, the wife of commissariat serjeant J. Bennett, of a son. At Poona, on the 27th May, the wife of mr Honario Cabral, of the Judge's office, of a son.

MARRIAGE.—At St. Mary's Church, Poona, on Saturday the 28th instant, by the revd. J. N. Allen, Senior Chaplain, William Shelding esq., assistant-surgeon, 3rd regiment N. I., to Anne Stuart, youngest daughter of the late John Fergusson, esq., British Linen Company's Bank, Edinburgh.

DEATHS.—At Mazagon, on the 27th inst., Agnes Grace, daughter of mr and mrs William Wakeman, aged two months and ten days. At Farell, on the 29th May, of abscess in the Liver, mr George Bennett Proctor, aged 35 years, deeply lamented: he was a most loving and dutiful son, a most affectionate brother, and a faithful friend; all who knew him will long remember his goodness of heart and his gentle unassuming disposition. At Neemuch, on the 20th May, captain Alexander Macintosh, of the 52nd Bengal N. I., superintendant of Jawud, Neemuch, deeply and deservedly regretted.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

Bombay.

ARRIVALS.—May 28, Steamer Phlox, F. M. Ellis, from Surat yesterday. Ship Koh-i-Noor, P. Bennet, from Port Phillip 11th March. Barque Chieftain, C. R. Jolliffe, from London 18th December. 29th, French barque Casimer, J. Arnaud, from Mauritius 29th April. 30th, Portuguese brig P. N. S. de Conceicao, A. Maria de Costa, from Mozambique, 22nd April.

DEPARTURES.—May 27th, Ship Kirkman Finlay, David Muir, to Liverpool. Ship British Empire, J McEvan, to Liverpool. Ship Stornoway, H. L. Hart, to Canton in China. 31st, P. and O. Co.'s steamer Madras, R. W. Evans, to Galle, Penang, Singapore, and Hongkong. Ship Fanny, G. Forrest, to Liverpool.

WE have to announce the arrivals and departures of the following Passengers:—

Per P. N. S. de Conceicao, from Mozambique:—One Portuguese gentleman

Per Phlox, from Surat:—Ensign T. R. Nimmo, 28th regiment; miss Ginger; and 250 natives.

Per Fanny, to Liverpool:—Colonel Swinburne and lady; miss Murray; miss Caroline Post; mrs Forrest, and two children.

THE following is a list of passengers proceeding per steamer *Madras*, to Galle, &c.,

For Hongkong: J. Casterton, esq.; Jamasjee Byramjee, esq., and servant; Framjee Shapoorjee, esq., and servant; Burjorjee Sorabjee, and servant; and Jehangeer Framjee Buxey. For Singapore: Major Whitlie, and servant; and R. Clements, esq. For Calcutta: lieut. Brooman, lieut. Dickson, mr Rushton, mr Munro, mr A. DeBelin, mr Ogilvie, and mr Strong, of the I. N. For Galle: Captain and mrs Vincent, infant and servant. For Suez: Lieut. McClintock, H. M. 87th regt.; and lieut. Swift, H. M. 90th regt. For Alexandria: Mr and mrs King, For Southampton: mr. J. Jellings and mr J. A. Bryce, of the P. and O. service.

CIVIL APPOINTMENTS, &c.

POLITICAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1853.

Captain J. W. Auld is appointed Commandant of the Sawunt Waree Local Corps, Lieutenant Bainbrigge reverting to his original appointment of 2nd in Command of that Corps.

Dr. J. F. Steinhaeuser, Civil Surgeon at Aden, has been appointed Registrar of Marriages at that Station, under Section XVIII. of Act V. of 1852.

TERRITORIAL DEPARTMENT—REVENUE.

Bombay Castle, 27th May, 1853.

Mr. H. Liddell, Collector of Surat, has been permitted to remain in the Districts of his Collectorate on duty, until the close of the season.

Mr. W. J. Turquand, First Assistant to the Collector of Ruttnagherry, has been allowed, under Section VI. of the Absentee Regulations, an extension, up to the 22nd instant, of the leave of absence granted him on the 19th March last.

Bombay Castle, 30th May 1853.

Mr. A. Stewart to be Deputy Collector of Continental Customs and Excise.*

Mr. W. A. Peily to be Senior Assistant to the Collector of Continental Customs and Excise and the remaining Assistants to rise by gradation in the Department.*

Mr. A. W. Elliot to act as Deputy Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Mr. H. Miles to act as Senior Assistant to the Collector of Customs, Bombay, during Mr. A. Taylor's absence, and the remaining Assistants in the Department to rise by gradation to the acting appointments of superior pay.

Rao Saheb Bapoo Juggonath Josee to act as Junior Assistant to the Collector of Customs, Bombay.

Bombay Castle, 31st May 1853.

Mr. J. W. Stack has been allowed to proceed to Nassick, and place himself under the Sub-Collector, for the purpose of prosecuting his studies in Mahratta.

Mr. S. St. J. Gordon, Third Revenue Assistant to the Commissioner at Sattara, has been allowed a further extension, to the 10th proximo, of the leave of absence, on Medical certificate, granted to him on the 8th ultimo

Lieutenant L. D. Dunsterville, 28th Regiment N. I., Deputy Collector of Hyderabad, has been allowed a further extension, until the departure of the first Government Steamer from Bombay for Kurrachee after the ensuing monsson, of the leave of absence, on Medical certificate, granted to him on the 24th January last.

Rao Saheb Thakursee Poonjashad, Dufterdar to the Political Agent in Kattywar, to be Probationary Dufterdar of the Broach Collectorate.

Rao Bahadoor Ballajee Joshkurn, Dufterdar of the Broach Collectorate, to be Dufterdar of Ahmedabad.

Bombay Castle, 1st June, 853.

Captain Robert Gordon, of the 4th Regiment N. I. (or Rifle Corps), and Lieutenant Stanley Scott, of the 2nd European Regiment, to be Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and ssessment in Gujerat.

Lieutenant Frederick George Steuart, of the 9th Regiment N. I., to be a Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assessment, Southern Mahratta Country

Lieutenant George Edward Thomas, of the 13th Regiment N. I., to be a Supernumerary Assistant to the Superintendent Revenue Survey and Assistant, Tanna.

By order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
H. E. GOLDSMID, Secretary to Government.

GENERAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 0th May 1853.

Assistant Surgeon Ballingall to be Curator of the Museum of the Grant Medical College.

Mr. R. Parker to be Post Master in Khandesh.

Mr. E. Lodwick to be Post Master at Tanna.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1853.

Assistant Surgeon Cluy delivered over charge of the Civil Medical duties at Kurrachee to Assistant Surgeon Cameron, on the 18th ultimo.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Bombay Castle, 1st June 1853.

Mr. A. Remington, Acting Puisne Judge of the Sudder Adawlut, assumed charge of his duties on the 26th ultimo.

Mr. C. H. Cameron, Acting Senior Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, for the detached Station of Rutnagherry, assumed charge of his appointment on the 19th ultimo.

Mr. C. G. Kemball, Acting Assistant Judge and Session Judge of the Konkan, joined his appointment on the 30th ultimo.

Mr. J. F. Armstrong, 2nd Assistant to the Collector and Magistrate of Tanna, received charge of the Tanna Adawlut from Row Bahadoor Pandoorung Moreshwur, Principal Sudder Ameen at that Station, on the 26th ultimo.

By Order of the Right Hon'ble the Governor in Council,
J. G. LUMSDEN, Secy. to Gov.

* From the date of the appointment of Deputy Collector having been permanently vacated by Mr. A. W. Jones.

Military.

Bombay General Orders.

BY THE RIGHT HONORABLE THE GOVERNOR

Bombay Castle, 21st May 1852.

No. 348 of 1853.—The following Native promotions and appointment are made:—

15th Regiment Native Infantry.

Jemedar Bagoo Myrgoot to be subedar, and havildar Sheik Emaum to be jemedar, in succession to Sheik Wazeer transferred to the Guzerat police corps as native commandant.—Date of rank, 9th Nov. 1852.

Jemedar Gopee Sing to be subedar, and havildar Govind Keleskur to be jemedar, in succession to subedar major Purtab Sing, pensioned.—Date of rank, 1st January 1853.

Jemedar Sheik Hoosein to be subedar, and havildar Chettoo Tewarry to be jemedar, in succession to Purson Sing, pensioned.—Do. do.

Havildar Thakoor Sing to be jemedar, vice Bikun Khan, pensioned,—Do. do.

Appointment.

Subedar Gunjon Sing to be subedar major, vice Purtab Sing, pensioned.—Date of appointment, 1st January 1853.

Bombay Castle, 24th May 1853.

No. 351 of 1853.—The leave to Europe granted to surgeon W. Pitcairn, in G. G. O. No. 255, of the 11th April last, is commuted, at that officer's request, to leave to the Cape of Good Hope for two years, and eventually to Europe, if necessary.

No. 352 of 1853.—Captain H. Vincent, of the 10th regt. native infantry, is allowed leave of absence for two years, to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope, on medical certificate.

ERRATUM.

In G. G. O. No. 333 of the 16th May 1853, granting extension of leave to lieutenant T. Nuttall, of the 29th regiment native infantry, for "to 15th May" read "to the 15th June."

Bombay Castle, 26th May 1853.

No. 353 of 1853.—Surgeon A. Wright, is allowed an extension of leave, till the 22d June next, to remain at Mahableshwur and the Deccan, on medical certificate.

No. 354 of 1853.—Surgeon A. Wright is relieved from duty in the Indian Navy, and placed at the disposal of his excellency the commander in chief for military duty.

Bombay Castle, 28th May 1853.

No. 356 of 1853.—J. McLennan, Esquire, M. D. physician-general, is allowed leave of absence, from the 30th instant to 30th proximo, to proceed to the Deccan, on private affairs.

No. 357 of 1853.—The right hon'ble the governor in Bombay Castle, 30th May, 1853.

No. 360 of 1853.—The undermentioned officer is ranked from the dates specified opposite his name and posted to the 23d regiment native light infantry, vice Ball, removed from the list of the army.

Ernest Hawkins Shewell,—rank as ensign in the regiment 9th May 1853, army 15th December 1851.

No. 361 of 1853.—Ensign J. A. McN. Duncan, of the 28th regiment native infantry, is permitted to proceed to Sea and Australia, with leave of absence for two years, on medical certificate.

By order of the right hon'ble the governor in council,
(Sd.) P. M. MELVILL, Lieut. Col., Secy. to Govt.

Printed and Published, at the "BOMBAY TIMES" Press, No. 4, Marine Street, Fort, by T. W. WRAY, for the Proprietors.

ASIATIC SOCIETY OF MUMBAI